

1 THE HONORABLE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR
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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 JAMES HEALY, on behalf of himself and all
11 others similarly situated,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 MILLIMAN, INC., *dba* INTELLISCRIP,

15 Defendant.

16 CASE NO. C20-1473-JCC

17 ORDER

18 This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff's motion to compel (Dkt. No. 55).

19 Having thoroughly considered the parties' briefing and the relevant record, the Court finds oral
20 argument unnecessary and hereby GRANTS in part and DENIES in part the motion for the
21 reasons explained below.

22 Plaintiff moves to compel the production of documents responsive to its Request for
23 Production ("RFP") No. 66, which seeks "all IRIX data for applicants during the class period
24 which fall within the group of 13% of data matches that are not matched based on the applicant's
25 social security number." (Dkt No. 55 at 5 (referencing Dkt. No. 56 at 2).) Among other
26 objections, Defendant asserts that the request is unduly burdensome, explaining that, based on
how Defendant stores its data, it would need to sort through 43 million reports prepared during
the relevant period, rather than just the reports that Plaintiff seeks discovery on. (Dkt. No. 56-1 at

1 7-8.) Moreover, as Defendant further explains, the 13% of records sought by Plaintiff refer only
 2 to matches for a single data source. (Dkt. No. 82 at 2.) Absent sampling, a fully responsive
 3 production to RFP No. 66 would actually entail the production of at least 38 million reports. (*Id.*)

4 Parties may obtain discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is (1) relevant to
 5 any party's claim or defense, and (2) proportional to the needs of the case, considering the Rule
 6 26(b)(1) factors. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1)*. Discovery, however, "has ultimate and necessary
 7 boundaries." *Oppenheimer Fund, Inc. v. Sanders*, 437 U.S. 340, 351 (1978). Accordingly, the
 8 Court must limit discovery if it determines that the burden or expense of the proposed discovery
 9 outweighs its likely benefit, considering the needs of the case, the amount in controversy, the
 10 parties' resources, the importance of the issues at stake in the action, and the importance of the
 11 discovery in resolving the issues. *Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1), (2)*.

12 The Court agrees that production responsive to RFP No. 66 is necessary to provide
 13 Plaintiff the discovery it needs to support its class allegations. *See Doninger v. P. N.W. Bell, Inc.*,
 14 564 F.2d 1304, 1313 (9th Cir. 1977) (describing the need for discovery to determine "[t]he
 15 propriety of a class action" including "the existence of a class or set of subclasses."). However,
 16 the production sought is unduly burdensome and not proportional to Plaintiff's pre-certification
 17 needs. The Court, therefore, endorses the sampling approach suggested by Defendant in its
 18 supplemental briefing but finds that a larger sample size is required. (*See* Dkt. No. 82 at 2-4.)

19 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff's motion to compel (Dkt. No. 55) is GRANTED in
 20 part and DENIED in part. By no later than December 10, 2021,¹ Defendant is hereby ORDERED
 21 to produce the requested data for the 23 fields identified by Plaintiff for one-million² randomly
 22 selected reports, without reference to any particular match type, *i.e.*, not limited to those reports

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¹ If additional time is needed to complete this request, Defendant may move for relief
 24 from this deadline. *See* W.D. Wash. Local Civ. R. 7(d)(2)(A).

25 ² Limiting the sample size to 100,000 reports, as suggested by Defendant, (*see* Dkt. No.
 26 82), would be insufficient to provide a representative sample. *See, e.g., Attison v. Whiting Door
 Mfg. Corp.*, 2021 WL 4816835, slip op. at 6 (C.D. Cal. 2021).

1 lacking social security number and/or birth date matching. Relatedly, Defendant must also
2 produce the methodology it uses to select the sampled report data, to ensure the selection is, in
3 fact, truly random.

4 The Court declines to award attorney fees, as Defendant's position was substantially
5 justified. Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(5)(A)(ii).

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7 DATED this 12th day of November 2021.

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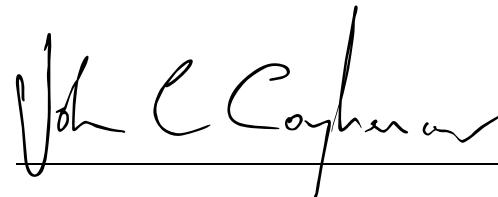
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John C. Coughenour
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE